

that they stand for will be lost. I speak tonight to those people in the United States of America who feel that the destiny of this country does not call for our involvement in European wars.

"We must band together to prevent the loss of more American lives in these internal struggles of Europe. We must keep foreign propaganda from pushing our country blindly into another war. Modern war, with all its consequences, is too tragic and too devastating to be approached from anything but a purely American standpoint. We should never enter a war unless it is absolutely essential to the future welfare of our Nation.

"This country was colonized by men and women from Europe. The hatreds, the persecutions, the intrigues they left behind gave them courage to cross the Atlantic Ocean to a new land. They preferred the wilderness and the Indians to the problems of Europe. They weighed the cost of freedom from those problems, and they paid the price. In this country they eventually found a means of living peacefully together—the same nationalities that are fighting abroad today.

"POINTS TO MONROE DOCTRINE

"The quarrels of Europe faded out from American life as generations passed. Instead of wars between the English, French, and Germans, it became a struggle of the New World for freedom from the old—a struggle for the right of America to find her own destiny. The colonization of this country grew from European troubles and our freedom sprang from European war; for we won independence from England while she was fighting France.

"No one foresaw the danger ahead of us more clearly than George Washington. He solemnly warned the people of America against becoming entangled in European alliances. For over 100 years his advice was followed. We established the Monroe Doctrine for America. We let other nations fight among themselves. Then in 1917 we entered a European war. This time we were on England's side, and so were France and Russia. Friends and enemies reverse as decades pass—as political doctrines rise and fall.

"RECALLS WORLD WAR LOSSES

"The great war ended before our full force had reached the field. We escaped with the loss of relatively few soldiers. We measured our dead in thousands. Europe measured hers in millions. Europe has not yet recovered from the effects of this war and she has already enacted another. A generation has passed since the armistice of 1918, but even in America we are still paying for our part in that victory—and we will continue to pay for another generation. European countries were both unable and unwilling to pay their debts to us.

"Now that war has broken out again, we in America have a decision to make on which the destiny of our Nation depends. We must decide whether or not we intend to become forever involved in this age-old struggle between the nations of Europe.

"Let us not delude ourselves. If we enter the quarrels of Europe during war, we must stay in them in time of peace as well. It is madness to send our soldiers to be killed as we did in the last war if we turn the course of peace over to the greed, the fear, and the intrigue of European nations. We must either keep out of European wars entirely or stay in European affairs permanently.

"WOULD PUT ASIDE PITY

"In making our decision, this point should be clear: These wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiatic intruder. There is no Genghis Khan nor Xerxes marching against our Western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of those age-old quarrels within our own family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force.

"Arbitrary boundaries can be maintained only by strength of arms. The Treaty of Versailles either had to be revised as time passed or England and France, to be successful, had to keep Germany weak by force. Neither policy was followed—Europe wavered back and forth between the two. As a result, another war has begun—a war which is likely to be far more prostrating than the last; a war which will again kill off the best youth of Europe; a war which may even lead to the end of our Western civilization.

We must not permit our sentiment, our pity, or our personal feelings of sympathy, to obscure the issue, to affect our children's lives. We must be as impersonal as a surgeon with his knife. Let us make no mistake about the cost of entering this war. If we take part successfully, we must throw the resources of our entire Nation into the conflict. Munitions alone will not be enough.

"LITTLE TO GAIN" HE SAYS

"We cannot count on victory merely by shipping abroad several thousand airplanes and cannon. We are likely to lose a million men, possibly several million—the best of American youth. We will be staggering under the burden of recovery during the rest of our lives. And our children will be fortunate if they see the end in their lives, even if, by some unlikely chance, we do not pass on another Polish Corridor to them. Democracy itself may not survive. If we enter fighting for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it at home.

"America has little to gain by taking part in another European war. We must not be misguided by this foreign propaganda to the effect that our frontiers lie in Europe. One need only glance at a map to see where our true frontiers lie. What more could we ask than the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west?

No; our interests in Europe need not be from the standpoint of defense. Our own natural frontiers are enough for that. If we extend them to the center of Europe, we might as well extend them around the earth. An ocean is a formidable barrier, even for modern aircraft.

"Our safety does not lie in fighting European wars. It lies in our own internal strength, in the character of the American people and of American institutions. As long as we maintain an Army, a Navy, and an air force worthy of the name, as long as America does not decay within, we need fear no invasion of this country.

"ASSERTS MUCH NEWS IS COLORED

"Again, I address those among you who agree with this stand. Our future and our children's future depend upon the action we take. It is essential to think clearly and to act quickly in the days which are to come. We will be deluged with propaganda, both foreign and domestic—some obvious, some insidious. Much of our news is already colored. Every incident and every accident will be seized upon to influence us. And in a modern war there are bound to be plenty of both. We must learn to look behind every article we read and every speech we hear. We must not only inquire about the writer and the speaker—about his personal interests and his nationality—but we must ask who owns and who influences the newspaper, the news picture, and the radio station. If our people know the truth, if they are fully and accurately informed, if they are not misled by propaganda, this country is not likely to enter the war now going on in Europe.

"And if Europe is again prostrated by war, as she has been so often in the past, then the greatest hope for our western civilization lies in America. By staying out of war ourselves, we may even bring peace to Europe more quickly.

"Let us look to our own defense and to our own character. If we attend to them, we have no need to fear what happens elsewhere. If we do not attend to them, nothing can save us.

"If war brings more dark ages to Europe, we can better preserve those things which we love and which we mourn the passing of in Europe today by preserving them here, by strengthening them here, rather than by hurling ourselves thoughtlessly to their defense over there and thus destroying all in the conflagration. The German genius for science and organization, the English genius for government and commerce, the French genius for living and understanding of life—they must not go down here as well as on the other side. Here in America they can be blended to form the greatest genius of all.

"The gift of civilized life must still be carried on. It is more important than the sympathies, the friendships, the desires of any single generation. This is the test before America now. This is the challenge—to carry on western civilization."

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, September 25, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening this extraordinary session of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONVENING THE CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extraordinary session at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1939, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive: Now, therefore,

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extraordinary session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1939, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

[SEAL]

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following

PRAYER

Most merciful Father and Saviour of mankind, have respect unto our prayer and when Thou hearest, forgive. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, the power, the glory, the victory, and the majesty. In this hour when the world, disheartened, disillusioned in the gray valley of deepening shadows, is rolling in the storm of a heavy sea, let us find the way of Thy hand. Lead the soul of our Nation into pastures where it may be fed in peace and safety. Amid ruthless changes and endless sorrows, O may we give pause to the baseness of marching militarism that the dawn may be seen and Thy voice heard. Rest Thy gracious hand, our Heavenly Father, upon our renowned President and his counselors. We bear to the altar of prayer our beloved Speaker and the Congress that all deliberations may be calm, thoughtful, and courageous, striving devotedly for those ideals which make a nation great and glorious. May our flag continue to wave its stars and stripes in embracing folds over a free, united people, determined and assured in the understanding that democracy must triumph over every form of tyranny. Through Jesus Christ our Lord, the Prince of Peace. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll of Members of the House in order to determine whether or not a quorum is present.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]			
Alexander	Byron	Dingell	Gibbs
Allen, Ill.	Caldwell	Dirksen	Gifford
Allen, La.	Camp	Disney	Gilchrist
Allen, Pa.	Cannon, Fla.	Ditter	Gillie
Andersen, H. Carl	Cannon, Mo.	Dondero	Gore
Anderson, Calif.	Carlson	Doughton	Gossett
Anderson, Mo.	Carter	Douglas	Graham
Andrews	Cartwright	Dowell	Grant, Ala.
Angell	Case, S. Dak.	Doxey	Grant, Ind.
Arends	Casey, Mass.	Drewry	Green
Arnold	Celler	Duncan	Gregory
Ashbrook	Chandler	Dunn	Griffith
Austin	Chapman	Durham	Gross
Ball	Chapman	Dworshak	Guyer, Kans.
Barden	Chapman	Eaton	Gwynne
Barnes	Clark	Eberharter	Hall
Barry	Clason	Edmiston	Halleck
Barton	Claypool	Ellis	Hancock
Bates, Ky.	Cluett	Elston	Hare
Bates, Mass.	Cochran	Engel	Harness
Beam	Coffee, Wash.	Englebright	Harrington
Beckworth	Cole, Md.	Evans	Hart
Bell	Cole, N. Y.	Faddis	Harter, N. Y.
Bender	Collins	Fay	Harter, Ohio
Blackney	Colmer	Fenton	Hartley
Bland	Connery	Ferguson	Havener
Bloom	Cooper	Fernandez	Hawks
Boehne	Corbett	Fitzpatrick	Healey
Boland	Costello	Flaherty	Heinke
Boiles	Courtney	Flannagan	Hendricks
Boren	Cox	Flannery	Hennings
Boykin	Crawford	Folger	Hess
Bradley, Mich.	Creal	Ford, Leland M.	Hill
Bradley, Pa.	Crosser	Ford, Miss.	Hinshaw
Brewster	Crowe	Ford, Thomas F.	Hobbs
Brooks	Crowther	Fries	Hoffman
Brown, Ga.	Culkin	Fulmer	Holmes
Bryson	Cullen	Gamble	Hook
Buck	Cummings	Garrett	Hope
Buckley, N. Y.	Curtis	Gartner	Horton
Bulwinkle	D'Alesandro	Gathings	Houston
Burch	Darden	Gavagan	Hull
Burdick	Delaney	Gearhart	Hunter
Burgin	Dehmpsey	Gehrmann	Izac
Byrne, N. Y.	Dickstein	Gerlach	Jacobsen
Byrns, Tenn.	Dies	Geyer, Calif.	Jarrett

Jeffries	Mapes	Ramspeck	Starnes, Ala.
Jenkins, Ohio	Marcantonio	Randolph	Steagall
Jenks, N. H.	Marshall	Rankin	Stearns, N. H.
Jensen	Martin, Ill.	Rayburn	Stefan
Johns	Martin, Iowa	Reece, Tenn.	Sullivan
Johnson, Ill.	Martin, Mass.	Reed, Ill.	Sumner, Ill.
Johnson, Luther A.	Mason	Reed, N. Y.	Summers, Tex.
Johnson, Lyndon	Massingale	Rees, Kans.	Sutphin
Johnson, Okla.	May	Rich	Sweeney
Johnson, W. Va.	Merritt	Richards	Taber
Jones, Ohio	Michener	Risk	Talle
Jones, Tex.	Miller	Robertson	Tarver
Kean	Mills, Ark.	Robinson, Utah	Taylor, Colo.
Kee	Mills, La.	Rockefeller	Taylor, Tenn.
Keefe	Mitchell	Rodgers, Pa.	Tenerowicz
Keller	Monkiewicz	Rogers, Mass.	Thill
Kelly	Monroney	Rogers, Okla.	Thomas, N. J.
Kennedy, Martin	Moser	Romjue	Thomas, Tex.
Kennedy, Md.	Mott	Routzohn	Thomason
Kennedy, Michael	Mouton	Sabath	Thorkelson
Keogh	Mundt	Sacks	Tibbott
Kilday	Murdock, Ariz.	Sandager	Tinkham
Kinzer	Murdock, Utah	Sasser	Tolan
Kirwan	Murray	Satterfield	Treadway
Kitchens	Myers	Schaefer, Ill.	Van Zandt
Knutson	Nelson	Schafer, Wis.	Vinson, Ga.
Kocalkowski	Nichols	Schiffler	Voorhis, Calif.
Kramer	Norrell	Schuetz	Vorvis, Ohio
Kunkel	Norton	Schulte	Vreeland
Lambertson	O'Brien	Schwert	Wadsworth
Landis	O'Connor	Scrugham	Walter
Lanham	O'Day	Secombe	Ward
Larrabee	O'Leary	Secret	Warren
Lea	Oliver	Seger	Weaver
Leavy	O'Neal	Shafer, Mich.	Welch
LeCompte	Osmer	Shanley	West
Lemke	O'Toole	Shannon	Wheat
Lesinski	Parsons	Sheppard	Whelchel
Lewis, Colo.	Patman	Short	White, Ohio
Lewis, Ohio	Patrick	Simpson	Wigglesworth
McArdle	Patton	Sirovich	Williams, Del.
McDowell	Pearson	Smith, Conn.	Williams, Mo.
McGehee	Peterson, Fla.	Smith, Ill.	Winter
McGranery	Peterson, Ga.	Smith, Maine	Wolcott
McKeough	Pfeifer	Smith, Ohio	Wolfenden, Pa.
McLaughlin	Pierce, N. Y.	Smith, Va.	Wolverton, N. J.
McLean	Pierce, Oreg.	Smith, Wash.	Wood
McLeod	Pittenger	Smith, W. Va.	Woodrum, Va.
McMillan, John L.	Plumley	Snyder	Youngdahl
McMillan, Thos. S.	Poage	Somers, N. Y.	Zimmerman
Maas	Polk	South	
Maciejewski	Powers	Sparkman	
Mahon	Rabaut	Springer	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 394 Members have answered to their names. A quorum of the House is present.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 298

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communications that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed as members of the committee Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 182

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that pursuant to the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY as members of said committee on the part of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 183

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

REPRESENTATIVES-ELECT

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1939.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Certificates of election in due form of law of Hon. FADJO CRAVENS and of Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER as Representatives-elect to the Seventy-sixth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Arkansas and the Third Congressional District of the State of Tennessee, respectively, to fill the vacancies existing in those districts are on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS

Mr. FADJO CRAVENS and Mr. ESTES KEFAUVER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SENATE OF THE PRESENCE OF A QUORUM

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 299

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution which I send to the desk and ask for its immediate adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 300

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. On August 5, 1939, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HEALEY] submitted his resignation as a member of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, and that resignation was accepted by the House. The Chair, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by the order of the House on August 4, 1939, empowering him to appoint commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House, did on September 2, 1939, appoint the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CASEY] as a member of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities to fill the existing vacancy thereon and notified the Clerk of the House of his action.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. The Chair, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by Public Resolution 37, Seventy-sixth Congress, and the order of the House of August 4, 1939, empowering him to appoint commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House, did on September 11, 1939, appoint the following as members of the Commission to formulate and carry out plans for participation by the United States in the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the writing of The Star-Spangled Banner; Mr. KEE, of West Virginia; Mr. SATTERFIELD, of Virginia; and Mr. TIBBOTT, of Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to inform the President that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, has performed that duty. The President of the United States requested the committee to state that he would communicate with the Congress in person today at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 36

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 21st day of September 1939, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama representing the Sixth District [Mr. JARMAN] is unavoidably detained because of the rainstorm and flood damage which has destroyed more than half of Alabama's crops on the verge of harvest. The gentleman from Alabama, therefore, has been unavoidably detained on official duty in his district.

RECESS

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until 1:50 o'clock p. m. today.

The motion was agreed to.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 1:50 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) resumed its session.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. St. Claire, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed without amendment to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on Thursday, September 21, 1939.

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

At 1 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senators, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House, the Chair appoints the following committee to conduct the President into the Chamber: Messrs. RAYBURN, DOUGHTON, and MARTIN of Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as a like committee Senators BARKLEY, PITTMAN, and McNARY.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Chamber and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk amid prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER. Senators and Representatives, I have the distinguished honor of presenting the President of the United States.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 474)

To the Congress of the United States:

I have asked the Congress to reassemble in extraordinary session in order that it may consider and act on the amendment of certain legislation, which, in my best judgment, so alters the historic foreign policy of the United States that it impairs the peaceful relations of the United States with foreign nations.

At the outset I proceed on the assumption that every Member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and every member of the executive branch of the Government, including the President and his associates, personally and officially, are equally and without reservation in favor of such measures as will protect the neutrality, the safety, and the integrity of our country and at the same time keep us out of war.

Because I am wholly willing to ascribe an honorable desire for peace to those who hold different views from my own as to what those measures should be, I trust that these gentlemen will be sufficiently generous to ascribe equally lofty purposes to those with whom they disagree. Let no man or group in any walk of life assume exclusive protectorate over the future well-being of America, because I conceive that regardless of party or section the mantle of peace and of patriotism is wide enough to cover us all. Let no group assume the exclusive label of the peace "bloc." We all belong to it.

I have at all times kept the Congress and the American people informed of events and trends in foreign affairs. I now review them in a spirit of understatement.

Since 1931 the use of force instead of the council table has constantly increased in the settlement of disputes between nations, except in the Western Hemisphere, where there has been only one war, now happily terminated.

During these years also the building up of vast armies, navies, and storehouses of war has proceeded abroad with growing speed and intensity. But, during these years, and extending back even to the days of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the United States has constantly, consistently, and conscientiously done all in its power to encourage peaceful settlements, to bring about reduction of armaments, and to avert threatened wars. We have done this not only because any war anywhere necessarily hurts American security and American prosperity, but because of the more important fact that any war anywhere retards the progress of morality and religion and impairs the security of civilization itself.

For many years the primary purpose of our foreign policy has been that this Nation and this Government should strive to the utmost to aid in avoiding war among other nations. But if and when war unhappily comes, the Government and the Nation must exert every possible effort to avoid being drawn into the war.

The executive branch of the Government did its utmost, within our traditional policy of noninvolvement, to aid in averting the present appalling war. Having thus striven and failed, this Government must lose no time or effort to keep the Nation from being drawn into the war.

In my candid judgment we shall succeed in these efforts.

We are proud of the historical record of the United States and of all the Americas during all these years because we have thrown every ounce of our influence for peace into the scale of peace.

I note in passing what you will all remember—the long debates on the subject of what constitutes aggression, on the methods of determining who the aggressor might be, and on who the aggressor in past wars had been. Academically this may have been instructive as it may have been of interest to historians to discuss the pros and cons and the rights and wrongs of the World War during the decade that followed it.

But in the light of problems of today and tomorrow responsibility for acts of aggression is not concealed, and the writing of the record can safely be left to future historians.

There has been sufficient realism in the United States to see how close to our own shores came dangerous paths which were being followed on other continents.

Last January I told the Congress that "a war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured." By April new tensions had developed; a new crisis was in the making. Several nations with whom we had friendly, diplomatic, and commercial relations had lost, or were in the process of losing, their independent identity and sovereignty.

During the spring and summer the trend was definitely toward further acts of military conquest and away from peace. As late as the end of July I spoke to Members of the Congress about the definite possibility of war. I should have called it the probability of war.

Last January, also, I spoke to this Congress of the need for further warning of new threats of conquest, military and economic; of challenge to religion, to democracy, and to international good faith. I said:

An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy, and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering and retains its ancient faith.

We know what might happen to us of the United States if the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace.

Last January, in the same message, I also said:

We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more.

It was because of what I foresaw last January from watching the trend of foreign affairs and their probable effect upon us that I recommended to the Congress in July of this year that changes be enacted in our neutrality law.

The essentials for American peace in the world have not changed since January. That is why I ask you again to re-examine our own legislation.

Beginning with the foundation of our constitutional government in the year 1789, the American policy in respect to belligerent nations, with one notable exception, has been based on international law. Be it remembered that what we call international law has had as its primary objectives the avoidance of causes of war and the prevention of the extension of war.

The single exception was the policy adopted by this Nation during the Napoleonic wars, when, seeking to avoid involvement, we acted for some years under the so-called Embargo and Nonintercourse Acts. That policy turned out to be a disastrous failure, first, because it brought our own Nation close to ruin; and, second, because it was the major cause of bringing us into active participation in European wars in our own War of 1812. It is merely reciting history to recall to you that one of the results of the policy of embargo and nonintercourse was the burning in 1814 of part of this Capitol in which we are assembled.

Our next deviation by statute from the sound principles of neutrality and peace through international law did not come for 130 years. It was the so-called Neutrality Act of 1935—only 4 years ago—an act continued in force by the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, despite grave doubts expressed as to its wisdom by many Senators and Representatives and by officials charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, including myself. I regret that the Congress passed that act. I regret equally that I signed that act.

On July 14 of this year I asked the Congress, in the cause of peace and in the interest of real American neutrality and security, to take action to change that act.

I now ask again that such action be taken in respect to that part of the act which is wholly inconsistent with ancient precepts of the law of nations—the embargo provisions. I ask it

because they are, in my opinion, most vitally dangerous to American neutrality, American security, and American peace.

These embargo provisions, as they exist today, prevent the sale to a belligerent by an American factory of any completed implements of war, but they allow the sale of many types of uncompleted implements of war, as well as all kinds of general material and supplies. They, furthermore, allow such products of industry and agriculture to be taken in American-flag ships to belligerent nations. There in itself—under the present law—lies definite danger to our neutrality and our peace.

From a purely material point of view, what is the advantage to us in sending all manner of articles across the ocean for final processing there when we could give employment to thousands by doing it here? Incidentally, and again from the material point of view, by such employment we automatically aid our own national defense. And if abnormal profits appear in our midst even in time of peace as a result of this increase of industry, I feel certain that the subject will be adequately dealt with at the coming regular session of the Congress.

Let me set forth the present paradox of the existing legislation in its simplest terms: If prior to 1935, a general war had broken out in Europe, the United States would have sold to and bought from belligerent nations such goods and products of all kinds as the belligerent nations, with their existing facilities and geographical situations, were able to buy from us or sell to us. This would have been the normal practice under the age-old doctrines of international law. Our prior position accepted the facts of geography and of conditions of land power and sea power alike as they existed in all parts of the world. If a war in Europe had broken out prior to 1935, there would have been no difference, for example, between our exports of sheets of aluminum and airplane wings; today there is an artificial legal difference. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of cotton and the export of gun cotton; today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the shipment of brass tubing in pipe form and brass tubing in shell form; today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of a motortruck and an armored motortruck; today there is.

Let us be factual and recognize that a belligerent nation often needs wheat and lard and cotton for the survival of its population just as much as it needs antiaircraft guns and antisubmarine depth charges. Let those who seek to retain the present embargo position be wholly consistent and seek new legislation to cut off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from all of the nations at war.

I seek a greater consistency through the repeal of the embargo provisions and a return to international law. I seek reenactment of the historic and traditional American policy which, except for the disastrous interlude of the Embargo and Nonintercourse Acts, has served us well for nearly a century and a half.

It has been erroneously said that return to that policy might bring us nearer to war. I give to you my deep and unalterable conviction, based on years of experience as a worker in the field of international peace, that by the repeal of the embargo the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands today. I say this because with the repeal of the embargo this Government clearly and definitely will insist that American citizens and American ships keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict.

Repeal of the embargo and a return to international law are the crux of this issue.

The enactment of the embargo provisions did more than merely reverse our traditional policy. It had the effect of putting land powers on the same footing as naval powers, so far as sea-borne commerce was concerned. A land power which threatened war could thus feel assured in advance that any prospective sea-power antagonist would be weakened through denial of its ancient right to buy anything anywhere.

This, 4 years ago, gave a definite advantage to one belligerent as against another, not through his own strength or geographic position but through an affirmative act of ours. Removal of the embargo is merely reverting to the sounder international practice, and pursuing in time of war as in time of peace our ordinary trade policies. This will be liked by some and disliked by others, depending on the view they take of the present war, but that is not the issue. The step I recommend is to put this country back on the solid footing of real and traditional neutrality.

When and if repeal of the embargo is accomplished, certain other phases of policy reinforcing American safety should be considered. While nearly all of us are in agreement on their objectives, the only question relates to method.

I believe that American merchant vessels should, so far as possible, be restricted from entering danger zones. War zones may change so swiftly and so frequently in the days to come that it is impossible to fix them permanently by act of Congress; specific legislation may prevent adjustment to constant and quick change. It seems, therefore, more practical to delimit them through action of the State Department and administrative agencies. The objective of restricting American ships from entering such zones may be attained by prohibiting such entry by the Congress; or the result can be substantially achieved by Executive proclamation that all such voyages are solely at the risk of the American owners themselves.

The second objective is to prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels or in danger areas. This can also be accomplished either by legislation, through continuance in force of certain provisions of existing law, or by proclamation making it clear to all Americans that any such travel is at their own risk.

The third objective, requiring the foreign buyer to take transfer of title in this country to commodities purchased by belligerents, is also a result which can be attained by legislation or substantially achieved through due notice by proclamation.

The fourth objective is the preventing of war credits to belligerents. This can be accomplished by maintaining in force existing provisions of law, or by proclamation making it clear that if credits are granted by American citizens to belligerents our Government will take no steps in the future to relieve them of risk or loss. The result of these last two will be to require all purchases to be made in cash and cargoes to be carried in the purchasers' own ships, at the purchasers' own risk.

Two other objectives have been amply attained by existing law, namely, regulating collection of funds in this country for belligerents, and the maintenance of a license system covering import and export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. Under present enactments, such arms cannot be carried to belligerent countries on American vessels, and this provision should not be disturbed.

The Congress, of course, should make its own choice of the method by which these safeguards are to be attained, so long as the method chosen will meet the needs of new and changing day-to-day situations and dangers.

To those who say that this program would involve a step toward war on our part, I reply that it offers far greater safeguards than we now possess or have ever possessed to protect American lives and property from danger. It is a positive program for giving safety. This means less likelihood of incidents and controversies which tend to draw us into conflict, as they did in the last World War. There lies the road to peace.

The position of the executive branch of the Government is that the age-old and time-honored doctrine of international law, coupled with these positive safeguards, is better calculated than any other means to keep us out of this war.

In respect to our own defense, you are aware that I have issued a proclamation setting forth "a national emergency in connection with the observance, safeguarding, and enforcement of neutrality and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations." This

was done solely to make wholly constitutional and legal certain obviously necessary measures. I have authorized increases in the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, which will bring all four to a total still below peacetime strength as authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the State Department to use, for the repatriation of Americans caught in the war zone, \$500,000 already authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the addition of 150 persons to the Department of Justice to be used in the protection of the United States against subversive foreign activities within our borders.

At this time I ask for no other authority from the Congress. At this time I see no need for further Executive action under the proclamation of limited national emergency.

Therefore, I see no valid reason for the consideration of other legislation at this extraordinary session of the Congress.

It is, of course, possible that in the months to come unforeseen needs for further legislation may develop, but they are not imperative today.

These perilous days demand cooperation between us without trace of partisanship. Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of this war. In that spirit, I am asking the leaders of the two major parties in the Senate and in the House of Representatives to remain in Washington between the close of this extraordinary session and the beginning of the regular session on January 3. They have assured me that they will do so, and I expect to consult with them at frequent intervals on the course of events in foreign affairs and on the need for future action in this field, whether it be executive or legislative action.

Further, in the event of any future danger to the security of the United States or in the event of need for any new legislation of importance, I will immediately reconvene the Congress in another extraordinary session.

I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I cannot. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead. The disaster is not of our making; no act of ours engendered the forces which assault the foundations of civilization. Yet we find ourselves affected to the core; our currents of commerce are changing, our minds are filled with new problems, our position in world affairs has already been altered.

In such circumstances our policy must be to appreciate in the deepest sense the true American interest. Rightly considered, this interest is not selfish. Destiny first made us, with our sister nations on this hemisphere, joint heirs of European culture. Fate seems now to compel us to assume the task of helping to maintain in the western world a citadel wherein that civilization may be kept alive. The peace, the integrity, and the safety of the Americas—these must be kept firm and serene. In a period when it is sometimes said that free discussion is no longer compatible with national safety, may you by your deeds show the world that we of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 21, 1939.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the President retired from the Hall of the House.

At 2 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m. the Speaker announced that the joint session was dissolved.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President of the United States be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

THE LATE MARION DE VRIES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of public loss and private loss as well that I announce to the House today the death of a former Member, the Honorable Marion De Vries, who represented the Second District of California in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. The part of the then Second District in which he lived and died has for many years past been incorporated in the Third District, which it is my honor to represent, and hence it is my sad duty to record the passing of a faithful public servant.

Judge De Vries died on September 11, 1939, at his home on his farm near Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, Calif., where he was born 74 years ago.

Educated in California and at the University of Michigan Law School, he was elected in 1896, a Republican year, as the only Democratic Representative from the State of California. Reelected in 1898, he resigned in August 1900 to receive an appointment as a member of the Board of General Appraisers, and he continued in that position and as a judge of the United States Customs Court, when it was established to succeed the Board of General Appraisers, until 1922. He was presiding judge for a number of years, and under his presidency a great deal of present customs law was actually written and modern practice and procedure put into effect.

In 1922 Judge De Vries retired to general practice, and for some years past has represented in the city of Washington and the States of the East the California Wine Institute. Many of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means who are of younger years have become familiar with him as its representative and have valued the information and the counsel he has presented to our committee. We shall all individually mourn the passing of this gentleman of the old school, who was ever loyal to his native soil and to his district, and whose mortal remains have now returned to that soil.

THE LATE LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I take these brief moments to advise the House of the death at Daytona Beach, Fla., Friday, September 15, 1939, of former United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois. The funeral services are being held at 1:30 p. m. on this day near his old home in Illinois.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Sherman for a number of years and have had many delightful visits with him. I found him constantly in touch with the workings of Congress, and especially was I fortunate in receiving from this great statesman many words of advice and counsel. It is only fitting in these grave hours of our world crisis to pay tribute to the memory of such a great statesman as Lawrence Y. Sherman. Old Members will recall the fighting spirit of Senator Sherman, his great gift of oratory, and his successful leadership in the Senate in the fight against the participation of our country in the League of Nations.

With the permission of the House and for its information I take the liberty of briefly stating something of the life history of this statesman whose departure we mourn this day:

Senator Sherman was born near Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, on November 8, 1858. He moved with his parents to Illinois in 1859. He attended the common schools in Coles County and McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882.

Mr. Sherman commenced practice in Macomb, Ill.; became city attorney of Macomb and served from 1885 to 1887. He was judge in McDonough County from 1886 to 1890. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1897 to 1905, and served as speaker from 1899 to 1903. He was lieutenant governor and ex officio president of the Illinois State Senate from 1905 to 1909. He was president of the board of administration of public charities 1909 to 1913. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1912 and 1920 and at Cleveland in 1924. He was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of William Lorimer. He was reelected in 1914 and served from March 26, 1913, to March 3, 1921. He voluntarily retired from public life and

resumed the practice of law in Springfield, Ill. Thereafter he moved to Daytona Beach, Fla., where he resided until his death which occurred there.

I know other Members of this House will have something to say in eulogy to the memory of this great American statesman. I know the Members of the Illinois delegation and every Member of this House joins me in an expression of deep sympathy to the Sherman family in this hour of bereavement. The State of Illinois has lost a noble son and the Nation has lost a great servant.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I add two verses, the authorship of one of which may be traced to the pen of Senator Sherman. The other, which was one of our departed friends' favorites, is a necrology report from Nebraska:

WE CALL THIS LIFE

We call this life, that is life's preparation,
We call this life, a little time of tears;
But think you God for this designed creation
A few short years?

If this is all, then why these worlds around us,
And unseen skies, and undiscovered stars?
I wonder, though one little world we found us,
Why God made Mars?

A million spheres, and ours one tiny planet,
Eternity, and earth a little span;
I cannot think for this that God began it,
That God made man.

I eat, I drink, a little gold I win me,
One world enough for my necessities;
But something else, some other thing within me,
Does none of these.

My soul has little use for earthly treasure,
Comes not to table, wears no silk nor wool;
With all our playthings, finds its only pleasure
The beautiful.

So many things my soul has naught to do with,
To which the man of flesh so fondly clings;
Shall that soul die when these things I am through with
The fleshly things?

—SHERMAN.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE DEAD

In the democracy of the dead, all men are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet silent. Dives relinquishes his millions and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury, and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignity; the politician his honors; the worldling his pleasures; the invalid needs no physician; the laborer rests from unrequited toil. The wrongs of time are redressed; injustice is expiated, and the irony of fate is refuted. When the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wangle of the forum and the market is closed, grass heals over the scar your descent into the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

(Necrology Report, Nebraska.)

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a few brief excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief article by Raymond Clapper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. JARMAN (at the request of Mr. HOBBS), on account of official business in his district requiring his personal presence there.

To Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky (at the request of Mr. GREGORY), on account of serious illness of his mother.

To Mr. SPENCE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

THE LATE THOMAS M. EATON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce the death of our colleague, Hon. THOMAS M. EATON, of Long Beach, Calif., who passed away last Saturday.

Mr. EATON represented the Eighteenth Congressional District of California in the Seventy-sixth Congress. He was a native of Edwardsville, Ill. He was a school teacher, soldier, and statesman. He served with distinction as mayor of the city of Long Beach, Calif., immediately before his election to the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Although his career as a Member of this House was short, he was highly respected and loved by all with whom he came in contact. In his passing his city, his State, and his Nation have lost a most valued citizen, one who was destined to exert an even greater influence on public affairs had his career not been cut short by his untimely death.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 301

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. THOMAS M. EATON, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 25, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1066. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report that papers described therein weighing approximately 32,577 pounds have been sold, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to \$61.90; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1067. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on commingled or common trust funds administered by banks and trust companies which supplements the Commission's over-all report on its study of investment trusts and investment companies made pursuant to section 30 of the Public Holding Company Act of 1935 (H. Doc. No. 476); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

1068. A letter from the Acting Governor of Hawaii, transmitting the journal of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1939; to the Committee on the Territories.

1069. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy of legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands and approved by the Acting Governor; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1070. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1071. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1072. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1073. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the exchange of lands between the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac

Railroad Co. and the United States at Quantico, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1074. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report covering the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the second quarter of 1939, and for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to June 30, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 475); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

1075. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the sale of lumber and other forest products obtained from forests on Indian reservations under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1076. A letter from the Vice Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting a special report of the United States Maritime Commission dealing with the action taken by the Commission for the rehabilitation of the services operated by the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., Ltd.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1077. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on investment counsel, investment management, investment supervisory services, which supplements the Commission's over-all report on its study of investment trusts and investment companies made pursuant to section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (H. Doc. No. 477); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1078. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed for the period from January 1, 1939, to July 1, 1939, under appropriation "Pay of Special Assistant Attorneys, United States Courts"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1079. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report that certain papers weighing approximately 3,090 pounds have been sold and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to \$5.87; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1080. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, approved June 28, 1937," as amended; to the Committee on Labor.

1081. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Authority, transmitting a report of an investigation authorized under authority of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (Public, No. 706) (H. Doc. No. 478); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

1082. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of designs, aircraft, aircraft parts, and aeronautical accessories purchased by the Navy Department, the prices therefor, and the reason for the award in each case; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1083. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize an exchange of lands between the city of San Diego, Calif., and the United States, and acceptance by gift of certain lands from the city of San Diego, Calif.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1084. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to permit the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized representative to deduct all expenses from the proceeds of the sale of surplus agricultural commodities, including animals and the production thereof; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1085. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers on the cooperative investigation and study of beach erosion problems at Hawk's Nest Beach, Old Lyme, Conn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1086. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the fourth and last sec-

tion of chapter II of part three of the Commission's report on the study of investment trusts and investment companies made pursuant to section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (H. Doc. No. 279); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

1087. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the receipts, expenditures, and the results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all the States receiving benefits of the act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1088. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept on behalf of the United States certain lands in the city of National City, Calif.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY:

H. J. Res. 382. Joint resolution requesting a conference between the hostile nations to secure peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 383. Joint resolution legalizing Thanksgiving Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Joint Resolution No. 69 S., with reference to S. 2877, postponing the payment of the principal installments of Federal land bank and commissioner loans until July 1, 1940; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Joint Resolution No. 145, A., concerning H. R. 6500, with reference to dairy products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Joint Resolution No. 132, A., concerning federally owned property at Tomah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5398. By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of George Gamerick and 32 other members of the Good Neighbors Community Club of Galion, Ohio, protesting against any change in the existing Neutrality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5399. By Mr. BOLLES: Petition of citizens of Delavan, Wis., opposing repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5400. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Kenosha, Wis., opposing the repeal of the present Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5401. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Racine, Wis., opposing the repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5402. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Burlington and New Munster, Wis., opposing the repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5403. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Orfordville, Wis., opposing the repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5404. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Beloit, Wis., opposing the repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5405. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Watertown, Wis., opposing the repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5406. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Janesville, Wis., opposing the repeal of the Neutrality Act in its present form; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5407. By Mr. BREWSTER: Petition of 121 signatures, protesting against the discontinuance of the Federal theater project in the State of Maine; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5408. Also, petition containing 17 signatures, protesting against the discontinuance of the Federal theater project in the State of Maine; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5409. By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Resolution adopted by the Bergen County Women's Republican Club, Hackensack, N. J., opposing profiteering in commodities on either a small or large scale; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5410. By the SPEAKER: Petition of C. C. Newman and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Work Projects Administration laws; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5411. Also, petition of Alfred M. Kunze, of New Rochelle, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5412. Also, petition of Sheila MacDonald, of New York City, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5413. Also, petition of the Grace Methodist Church, Long Beach, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the elimination of the gambling ships from off the California coast; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5414. Also, petition of the city and county of Honolulu, Honolulu, T. H., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Hawaiian Organic Act; to the Committee on the Territories.

5415. Also, petition of the City of New York Board of Estimate, bureau of the secretary, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Work Projects Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5416. Also, petition of the Young People's Religious Union, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the work of United States Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., and the special committee of the United States Senate to investigate the violation of civil liberties and the rights of labor; to the Committee on Rules.

5417. Also, petition of the Syrian and Lebanese American Federation of the Eastern States, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to social and political conditions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5418. Also, petition of J. M. Mills, of Reform, Ala., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to shipping of all weapons and war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5419. Also, petition of the Grand Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles, Kansas City, Mo., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Manitowoc citizenship-day plan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5420. Also, petition of the American Legion, Department of Massachusetts, 159 State House, Boston, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to slum clearance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5421. Also, petition of the Insular Association of Social Workers of Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a state of emergency in the island of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

5422. Also, petition of Soldados Industriales Veterans of the World War, of the towns of Yauco, Guanica, and Guayanilla, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a bill for compensation for the industrial workers who answered the call of our Government; to the Committee on War Claims.

5423. Also, petition of the Board of Estimate, Bureau of the Secretary, city of New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Works Progress Administration relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5424. Also, petition of A. W. Barels, city clerk, Madison, Dane County, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Works Progress Administration relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5425. Also, petition of the Department of Public Safety, Camden, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to protective measures to forestall the excessive increase of commodity prices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5426. Also, petition of the American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Federal securities legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5427. Also, petition of the Windham County Democratic Association, held at Brooklyn, Conn., William Perry Barber, secretary pro tempore, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to continuance of the New Deal as a Democratic philosophy and desire to perpetuate that philosophy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5428. Also, petition of the Utah State Junior Chamber of Commerce, Val D. Hicks, president, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5429. Also, petition of the Provincial Board of Nueva Vizcaya, at Bayombong, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to charges against His Excellency President Manuel L. Quezon; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

5430. Also, petition of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Camden, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5431. Also, petition of the American Legion, Department of Alabama, Montgomery, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Army officers retirement bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God of Love, Lord of our unrecorded days, who standest suppliant at the doors of desire and obedience: Shame us with the sense of our misspent efforts in which fret and strain have but wrought confusion. Teach us the secret of so being alone with ourselves as to find in solitude sources of power, and in the sanctuaries of our own souls Thine assuring presence. So shall we be able to discern Thy will for us; so only canst Thou speak to us above our tumults and our passions, laying anew upon us the sovereign commandment of love which supplies the only temper in which the differences of mankind can be resolved. Help us to realize that the judgments of love are the only sure judgments; that the insights of love are the only clear insights, and that only the law of love, written on the hearts of men, will bring us all in the end to a safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

APPEARANCE OF SENATORS

EDWIN C. JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of Colorado, ELLISON D. SMITH, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, and ROBERT A. TAFT, a Senator from the State of Ohio, appeared in their seats today.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations met today and adjourned until Thursday in order to give members of the committee an opportunity to study the draft of the bill which has been submitted to the committee. Therefore, after consulting with the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the minority